

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3587

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.
Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

H. Stoltefoht, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Part Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

" " 4 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3 "

Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [183]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000

CAPITAL CALLED-UP £1,103,150

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Wm. Kewick, Esq.—Chairman.

Adolf von André, Esq.

Egbert Iveson, Esq.

H. D. Stewart, Esq.

David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:

The Hon. J. J. Kewick, Esq.

H. Hopkins, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.

Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and

Shanghai.

Agencies—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST,

ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS

and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained

on application.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [187]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT

ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 12 Months 5 per cent.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

Intimations.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

THE LIQUIDATION of this BANK will in future be CONDUCTED BY THE CHARTER'D BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

By Order of the Liquidator,

E. W. RUTTER,

Attorney for the Liquidator.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1893. [109]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance

with Article No. 18 of the Articles of

Association of THE BANK OF CHINA,

JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED, the

Directors have passed a Resolution making a

CALL of ONE POUND per Share on the Ordinary

Shares of the Bank, such Call to become

PAYABLE as follows:—

Five Shillings on the 1st November, 1893.

Five Shillings on the 1st February, 1894.

Five Shillings on the 2nd April, 1894.

Five Shillings on the 1st June, 1894.

The several Instalments of the above Call

Due on Shares on the Hongkong Register are

Payable as above at the Office of the Bank, No.

4, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, in local

currency equivalent.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

will be allowed, on all Instalments paid in

advance of due date.

If the Sums Payable in respect of any of the

above Instalments be not paid as or before the

respective days appointed for payment thereof

respectively, interest will be charged on the

same at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from

the day appointed for Payment thereof to the

time of actual payment, in accordance with

Article No. 21 of the Articles of Association of

the Bank.

S. L. DARBY,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1893. [109]

MORE BETTER.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

JUST now my thinkes very hard.

What thing can send to you?

My look-sea picly little card,

Can buy som pinc or blac.

With piece fious bird, or cat,

Who man like that?

Plenty other thing can buy,

No use my make send;

Who man wathche butifly

To post to fallen friend?

With small thing to ill a hat,

No man likes that,

More betta catche GIFTY cards

With photo soft and mellow,

Paged, four-house, Naval Yard,

And lines by a Longfellow

His cards have plignt English chit

All man he likes that.

GRIFFITH'S CHRISTMAS CARDS ARE NOW READY.

BUY THEM AT HER STUDIO,

2, Ice House Road and Duddell Street;

Or from your Bookseller.—

50 per dozen. Get them ready with order.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1893. [111]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—
(a) It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in case of early death.
(b) It provides a Fund for Retirement.
(c) It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
(d) The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [174]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [145]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSUNG FAT,
Secretary,
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, OCTHEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [173]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000} EQUAL TO £833,333-33-
RESERVE FUND £318,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1892. [174]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of November next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to Supply BROWN, LARD in BLADDERS, FRESH and PICKLED ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

ALSO, BEEF in JOINTS, and CORNED, BLACK PUDDINGS, PORK and GAME PIES.

S. R. GALE,
Shanghai, 13th October, 1893. [160]

WANTED.

A SITUATION by respectable person as USEFUL HELP, or in any position of Trust. Good Needlefwoman. A Widow.

Apply to MR. LEWIS,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Hongkong, 27th October, 1893. [163]

W. BREWER.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS' and SHOES in BROWN RUSSIAN and MOROCCO LEATHER.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES in MOROCCO LEATHER.

LADIES' TENNIS SHOES, "The Remahaw."

NEW STOCK BRIAR PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

SPLENDID STOCK of ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS and other PICTURES.

NEW PATENT OPAQUE BANK ENVELOPES.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

2- to 3- \$1.00.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD

Hongkong, 26th August, 1893. [65]

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, in the centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with

the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893.

Intimations:

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR WHISKY (A QUART BOTTLE)
THIS is one of the finest Whiskies ever imported into China. With Aerated Water, or Hot Water and Sugar, it is simply delicious.—\$1 per bottle.

SCOTCH.

F.O.S.—A very fine Blended Scotch Whisky.—\$1 per bottle.

LOCHABER.—Mellow Old Scotch Whisky with fine flavour.—\$9 per dozen.

GLENMURRIE.—A Pure Malt Whisky. Excellent value for the money.—\$7 per dozen.

G.I.N.

OLD TOM.—A very fine Sweetened Gin, Bottled especially for us.—\$5 per dozen.

KEY BRAND.—In small White Glass Bottles. The very best—\$1 per bottle.

CHARTRUSE, C. RA O, D.O.M., &c.

All previous quotations cancelled. The above prices are calculated for a 7½% Dollar.

Hongkong, 25th October 1893.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SEASON 1893-94.

THE FIRST SHIPMENTS OF OUR SUPPLIES OF GARDEN SEEDS

for this season have arrived, and we are now prepared to book orders for prompt or forward execution. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application, or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the seeds are marginally numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to state only the numbers of the kinds required.

Orders from one person, of from \$5.00 to \$10.00, a 10% discount; over \$10.00, an extra 5%.

CLAY'S FERTILISER.
A high class Fertiliser for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally; it supplies natural nourishment to the soil and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour, and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each.....\$1.50
" " " 25 "\$4.00

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"
LAWNMOWERS.
The best and cheapest machines in the market. Kept in stock and supplied at Manufacturer's price.

FERMINGER'S
MANUAL OF GARDENING
FOR THE TROPICS.

This work is alike interesting to the student of botany and to the practical gardener, and comprises a large number of plants which for the convenience of reference are arranged in separate groups and are headed with their ordinary and botanical names.

THE CULTIVATION OF
FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT
TREES, &c.

is practically dealt with, and Pruning, Grafting, and Manuring thoroughly explained.

Price \$7.50.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
The Hongkong Dispensary.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1893.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893.

THE NEW REGIME.

This ancient, though, somewhat homely aphorism which affirms the sweeping qualities of new brooms seems just as applicable to Hongkong as to any other place we wot of. This is particularly noticeable in relation to the action of the recently incubated Board of Directors of the Hongkong Hotel. These gentlemen had no sooner tasted of the sweets of power than they looked around for a went sufficiently large to accommodate the tremendous bulk of reformatory power that they had jointly hatched upon the very eve of their election (or would not *direction* be the more fitting term?) to the Board. A queer medley truly! At that solemn conclave one director whispered in sepulchral tones the suspicion that had been haunting his midnight slumbers for months past—vanishing hours, etc., from the store-room; another balboohed himself of the cheap lines that might be secured in Blood Town brandy, and the saving thereunto attending this; but it was left for the genius of the family that the right and proper mode for them to earn the honour that had been put upon them (*vide* election) as nominees of the almighty "Wayfoong" copper dollar shroffing institution) was to run it on the lines of the immaculate Bank itself, and stop all credit. Fools! Have these men any notion of the changed conditions of affairs in Hongkong and did the unyielding nature of the local currency weigh with them at all in their deliberation? We doubt it. We have never seen Mr. Ho Tung hobnobbing with Mr. Parrott or any of the other immigrants at the

bars of the Hongkong Club, but it is taken for granted that the Directorate of the Hongkong Hotel is formed of choice ornaments of the various local aristocratic social institutions, else how could they have displayed such crass ignorance as is indicated by their line of policy? That the abolition of the iniquitous chit system, which has been in vogue almost since the first days of Hongkong, would have been a god-send to the community generally had it been grappled with many years ago is, we believe, a solid fact, but to instigate a crusade against it at the present moment is childish folly. If the Directors of the Hongkong Hotel Company are acting in the interests of any particular Temperance Union they have chosen one of the most effective lines of action that even a lengthened experience in the business could have suggested. But have the shareholders sanctioned this policy? We doubt it. And having absolute grounds for these doubts we ask what do the shareholders propose to do? To sit quietly down and witness the ruination of a business which were it given anything like a fair chance, would be a veritable goldmine? This is a matter which affects the shareholders only; that which does affect the public, and consequently the *Telegraph*, is the inconvenience that is bound to follow the introduction of this recently hatched fad. We have it only on second hand authority but we believe that the judgment of the manager and of other experienced employees of the Company went for nothing; experience led them to believe that what was required was proper supervision of the daily "chits" and not total suspension of credit. But of what value is matured experience in the sight of our indiated new-broom-like Directors? None at all. Fees must be earned by action—the action what it may.

We have purposely refrained from taking cognizance of the other hotels that have followed, like lost ducks in a thunder-storm, the example of the leading hostelry. They do not count—their proprietors alone are responsible for the action and are responsible to no one but their bankers. The Hongkong Hotel has already been designated a first-class morgue—what will be the result when the chit system is stopped? One dead house is more than enough for Hongkong; two would tempt the ordinary sinner to suicide. Seriously speaking, this innovation has been singularly ill-advised and is altogether uncalled for. Absolute and unfettered management is what the Hotel requires and what it must have.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, October 26th.

Tenders have been invited by the Treasury for two millions sterling in six months Indian bills, payable in London in sterling.

REUTERISH.

There is no truth in the report that there was a bitch in the Anglo-French negotiations at Paris; they are proceeding quite satisfactorily.

LOSS OF THE "CITY OF NEW YORK."

Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received here from San Francisco by Mr. W. H. Ray, manager of the China Trade Insurance Co., Hongkong, stating that the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *City of New York* was stranded, and was not expected to be got off again; but that the treasure on board was saved.

Nothing was known of the accident by the local manager of the P.M.C.S. Co. Mr. Van Buren, up to noon to-day.

The *City of New York* was timed to leave San Francisco on the 26th Oct for Japan and Hongkong, so that at the time of the disaster she would probably be near the "Golden Gate," the entrance to the bay of San Francisco. Fogs are frequent in that locality at this time of the year, and there are numerous sandbanks about the "Gate."

From the fact that that treasure (which, of course, is an item that materially affects the insurance companies) was saved, it may reasonably be inferred that no loss of life occurred.

According to "Lloyd's Register," the *City of New York* is single-screw iron steamer of 3,020 tons, built in 1873, by J. Roach and Son, of Chester, Pennsylvania, for the Pacific Mail Co. She had been on this run some years ago and after being transferred to the Panama route was again sent out here this year, under command of Capt. F. H. Johnston.

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At Rawalpindi, last month, a native artilleryman attacked his sieging comrades with a sword, & killed ten before being shot dead by the guard.

The Mission steam-launch *Doy Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pendant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey messengers to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

"BROWNE," dear, do sack your interpreter next time he gets drunk, and we will lead you Wilhelmian Capricornia for a bit. No amount of juggling with a Tonkin telegram can make "Kusse" stand for China.

Mrs. Fanslawn, el 1st engineer of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Whampoa*, has been appointed chief of the *Chingtao*; and Mr. J. Michel, chief of the *Chingtao*, goes into the *Whampoa* in the same capacity.

On the body of a notorious brigand recently killed in Turkey was found £4,000, and a note-book which showed he had murdered 19 men; still he was not half so obnoxious a member of his community as is "Browne" of this.

One of the signs of Britain's decay is "What can be shipped from Wisconsin, 1,500 miles from New York, to Liverpool, which is 3,000 miles from New York, for a shilling basket. English farmers cannot send wheat to London for the same price."

At the Magistracy to-day, before Mr. Hartings, two Chinese were convicted of preparing opium at Rosario Street, yesterday, and of being in possession of a quantity of unlawful prepared opium. The principal man was fined \$75 and his assistant \$25—both paid.

The steamer *Riversdale*, with 2,500 tons of coal, left Hongkong on the 15th October for Chinkiang, where (according to the *Courier*) the Society Fraternelle des Charbonniers du Tonkin has acquired a market for its product. The *Riversdale* is also to be chartered to run between Hongkong and Chinkiang.

At a meeting of the "Odd Volumes" last night, presided over by Mr. Sydney B. J. Sketchley, some twelve Portuguese, eight Englishmen, six Scots, four Germans, three Irishmen, two Frenchmen and ten nondescript resolved, by about three to one, against a motion—"That the time has now arrived when Great Britain should grant to Ireland Home Rule, viz., the control of domestic legislation as distinguished from Imperial legislation, by a Parliament in Dublin, elected by popular franchise." The proceedings were varied by Mr. Cowen introducing a number of amendments, all to the effect that the Society should attend to its own work and fulfil its own promises before attempting to interfere with the progress of the Home Rule question. Ultimately the amendments were all rejected and their mover was "suspended" for moving them. The debate then died out at once.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1893.

their clothing and yet permit them to retain the flowing skirt.
The reform must come, if it come at all, as all changes in female fashions do, in a mysterious and inexplicable way. We know when the change is made, but what was its origin or its predisposing cause no one can tell. Of one thing, however, we may be reasonably certain and that is, that all women in the civilized world once adopt short skirts for outdoor wear they will never revert to long ones.

PUGILISM.

A French painter traces the art of writing to the attempt of primitive nations to represent objects by means of rude pictures, but the origin of pugilism would be less easy to determine. Man has not always been a "tool-making animal," and ages before the first savage conceived the idea of defending himself with a club our ancestors must have fought after the manner of their Dusinian relatives, with their claws and fangs. The larger species of tree-climbing apes can, indeed, dispense with a cudgel. A gorilla can stand a feigned attack with a single blow, and Captain Charles Baldwin, in his description of the Natal hill country, speaks of a baboon that killed two hounds by snapping them up by their hind legs and swinging them in a circle till their bones cracked.

Even after the introduction of swords, boxing remained a chief test of physical prowess. A club might break or slip from the grip of its owner, but a victory won in a boxing or wrestling match could be accepted as a conclusive proof of superior strength. The historian Xenophon is perhaps not quite wrong in suggesting that the physical degeneration of the Persian and other Asiatic nations inclined them to prefer dagger combat to pugilism. We find a similar preference among the modern Greeks and their South European neighbors, and exalted ethics were perhaps not the only motives that led to the temporary boycott of pugilism among the British aristocracy. At the very time when the triumph of Byron and Wellington marked the high tide of Anglo-Saxon supremacy, Lord Lister treated the allied sovereigns to a series of boxing matches in his drawing-room, and Prince Liechtenstein, in recording the applause of the distinguished assembly, remarks that "only the excess of fashion could have led to the neglect of such sports in countries where the popularity of boxing almost amounted to a passion."

In ancient Greece that passion certainly swayed the love of the fine arts. Boxing lessons were included in the education of nobles and princes as well as of military cadets. Proficiency in pugilism is mentioned among the accomplishments of numerous heroes as one of their chief claims to immortality; and, the gods themselves were supposed to have opened their Olympic Club-halls to several first-class boxers, and in an armament with Mrs. Grundy the amateur (a Greek Jim Corbett) could have quitted the precedent of Pollux and Hercules.

Bixing was complete in the programme of the *festivals*, i.e., formed one of the five athletic exercises of the Olympic games. The "sixty millions" that shook hands with the维 of the last New Orleans Olympiad would have been eclipsed in number and liberality by the enthusiasm that crowded around a champion of the Grecian arena. Egeretus, a plucky pupillist representing the athletic school of Agis, defeated three rivals in as many successive hours, and was at once raised from poverty to opulence by the magnificent presents which the hero worship of the spectators forced upon him before he had left the scene of his triumph. It is true that his native city was attended by a procession of three hundred chariots, each drawn, like his own, by two white horses, wreathed with garlands and accompanied by a troop of young men swinging thyrsus clubs that might have descended with memorable effect on the skull of a Mississippi sheep trying to interrupt the festivity. Argentum, by the way, was the name of a Grecian settlement in Southern Italy and the rival of Croton, where the athlete Milo once smashed the skull of a steer with a single blow of his fist.

From those Ionian pugilists spread to Rome and remained for centuries one of the standard sports of the Circus Maximus. The best boxers came from Thrace and Sparta, but were finally knocked out by the gorilla-fisted Vikings. Jonnades, in his history of the Gothic war, mentions a champion of that nation who engaged in a combat with a bear, flooring his hairy rival again and again, and at last breaking his jaw with a well-aimed blow of his cestus, or fist-ring, though in the first round Professor Bullock had dislocated one of his shoulders.

When Marcus Aurelius provoked a revolt by compelling gladiators to fight with blunted swords the public was compromised by allowing boxers to keep their hand-knuckles. The historian fails to mention if the Roman Police Commissioners insisted on weighing the metallic fighting gloves, but there is no doubt that their use often led to fatal results, though at first the cestus was intended to protect the hand of the boxer rather than increase the force of his blows. The old Spartan fist-rings were of leather, so professional pugilists soon added brass knobs, and at last heavy brass bars that covered the hand like a shield and could be turned sideways and used with the effect of a small hammer. The story of Milo thus becomes less incredible, if we remember that in more than one well-established case the skull of a man was broken by a blow of the bare fist. In the Museo Borbonico of Naples there is a large collection of such boxing implements; some of them are leather though with a few studs, others resembling short money-bells bound with bits of brass, others again of pure brass, metallic rings or heavy brass hammer-heads with a metallic handle and resembling nothing so much as a smoothing iron with ugly sharp edges and a rather narrow bottom. In parrying a blow these fist-bars were turned fist-side forward; in striking the pugilist could use the hammer-head or one of the sharp corner points.

An athlete striking out from the shoulder with a five-pound handy iron could not escape the censure of the Christian moralists, and the edict of the Emperor Theodosius adjourned boxing matches, together with other sports of the Grecian arenas, but the fun revived soon after, when the Arabs got hold of Southern Spain and substituted tournaments for clerical processions. The pastimes of the medevial cavaliers were only a trifle less atrocious than the Roman gladiatorial games, and boxing matches in full armor often ended with knockouts of an incurable type, especially among the sport-loving Normans, who thought it a pity to pass a holiday without a life-and-death combat. A gang of these fitful adventurers were engaged by the ruler of the Byzantine empire, and their leader, the reckless Harold Hardrada, made his debut by fighting single-handed the four court boxers of his imperial patron, who entered the ring together but were felled in short order by the gaunt Norman, who had to go down on one knee to get on the level of his stout antagonist.

Monk-princes of the Justinian type were indeed rather exceptional phenomena even in the darkest centuries of the middle ages. Otto the Great kept boxers to entertain his dinner guests. King Alfred of England and Richard III were personally fond of taking a hand in the game and the Emperor Sigismund repeatedly advised his young courtiers to settle affairs of honor with their fists rather than with points or swords. Spain, however, prevailed, at least in continental Europe, and gauntlet-fighters had the

merit of making a cool-headed marksman a match for the biggest bully. But in England, Ireland, Japan, North China, and many parts of Northern Hindostan the popularity of pugilism was never wholly eclipsed. In Japan all professional wrestlers are boys as well, and in the villages of the Rohilla highlanders boxing matches form a favorite after-supper amusement. Father Hu, of Thibet mission fame, witnessed these spats on every fine evening for weeks together, and confesses that, barring the betting, he could see nothing objectionable in such trials of strength. After stepping back some ten or twelve yards the combatants would rush together, trying to upset or repulse one another, and then step back again for a breathing spell. Victory depended on the chance of pushing the adversary beyond a certain line, and the blows of the fighters were directed chiefly at the breast and shoulders. The British taboo of pugilism was broken by the Sayens-Heenan match, and international rivalry seems to have stimulated a revival of athletic sports all over Europe and North America.—*S. F. Chronicle*.

THE OLD MAID.

THAT IS TO SAY, A WOMAN WHO IS UNMARRIED.

Do you see the lady?
I do see the lady.
Who is she?
She is Miss Somebody-other.
Why not?
Because she has no Mr. attachment.
You mean she has no husband?
I mean she is unmarried; which is somewhat more comprehensive.
She is independent of men, then?
As independent as women ever are.
Aren't they all so?
They want to be; or they say they do.
Don't women always say what they mean?
Not always.
How is it in this instance?
This one is rich, and a rich unmarried woman can say and do what she pleases, regardless of the men, to a great extent.
She could marry if she so desired?
Oh, yes, money is quite attractive to most men seeking wives.
Can't a poor woman marry if she wants to?
The woman doesn't live, I fancy, who has not had a proposal of marriage some time in her life.
Then why doesn't she marry?
A woman doesn't marry for the mere sake of marrying, as a rule.
As an exception, does she?
There are some exceptions.
Why?
Because some unmarried women, or their parents or guardians have an idea that it is not the proper time to become an old maid.
An old maid?
Yes.
What is an old maid?
This unmarried woman is.
All unmarried women?
Yes, after a certain age: that is to say, people give them that name.
What age?
No definite figure has been fixed.
How old is this one?
Ask her.
Would she tell?
I never asked her.
There's nothing wrong in one's age, is there?
Not in a maid.
Is there in a woman's?
There must be, for they don't like to have it referred to in a mixed crowd.
They experience age, don't they?
Not unless they marry.
Then why marry, if they have eternal youth unmarried?
I give it up.
Is an old maid a more desirable quantity in the human economy than an old bachelor?
It isn't, more or less.
Why?
Because an old maid is handy to have around the house.

To-day's Advertisements.

Silly young men don't
What men do?
Sensible men.
Why don't they marry them?
Some do, and some would be glad to, but the old maids are content to let well enough alone.
Does an old maid run more risk in marrying than a young one does?

She is more likely to get a better man than the young one is, but she is less adaptable; and even the best man may prove disagreeable to her, except under favorable circumstances.

Why?
She has been free too long.

How do you mean?
She has had only one person's wishes to consult.

When a woman marries and tries to conduct her married life simply by consulting her own wishes, she stands a chance of butting her head against several stone walls.

Isn't the life of an old maid very lonely?

Not if she tries to make it otherwise.

How can she?
By keeping on the sunny side and letting the roses bloom in her heart and the blue sky show in her face.

Won't wrinkles cast shadows after a while?

Never.
Why not?

Because the wrinkles are human and the sunshine is divine.

You would make her the subject of a poem, would you?

She is a poem.

Sentimental or otherwise?

Mostly, otherwise; one of those poems you happen on in newspapers unexpectedly, and cut out for future reference.

But if every man thought thus, would there be any old maids?

It takes two to make a bargain.

You think then most old maids do not really care to marry?

That's about the size of it.

They are not so nice when they want to marry as they?

A man needs an accident policy when that kind comes around.

Why does that make such a difference?

It's against Scipture.

How?
The Scripture says, "Thou shalt not covet,"

The nice old maid is the flower of the flock?

She's a daisy.—*New York Sun*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is especially adapted to all conditions where the tissues are wasting away from inability to digest and assimilate ordinary food. The combined virtues of the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites produce a marked effect in such cases. They restore the wasted tissues, create an appetite, make new blood, heal the inflammation of the throat and lungs, and increase the flesh. In short they form the finest combined food and medicine that can be given to the invalid. Any Chemist can supply it, A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA"

Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1893.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"STRATHESK."

Captain Foulds, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1893.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"STRATHESK."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1893.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE from the Batteries will take place

as under, daily, from the 1st to 30th November, 1893, (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 8 A.M. and 5 P.M.:

From Stourton's Island in Western and South-westerly directions.

From Lynden in North-westerly, Easterly and South-easterly directions.

All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the ranges.

By Command,

G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1893.

MONGKOK VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CORPS ORDERS BY THE ACTING COMMANDANT.

No. 27—Drill and Instruction will be carried out as under:

WEDNESDAY, 11 November.—FIELD BATT.

TUESDAY, 9 PM.—64 pr. and Howitzer Drill

for trained Volunteers at Murray Battery.

Marching, Carbine and Firing Exercise for recruits at HEAD-QUARTERS.

All Members to Meet at HEAD-QUARTERS

and fall in, by Sub-divisions.—Ushers—Sergeants and Sergeants' Officers on duty Lieutenant W. MACSKILL.

SATURDAY, 4th November.—FIELD BATT.

Muster at Pedder's Wharf, at 2.30 P.M. for Musketry Practice in preparation for the Annual Course.

UNIFORM—White with Helmets, Carbines, Belts and Fowlers. Ammunition will be served out at the range. Officer for duty Lieutenant A. CHAPMAN.

F. JERRARD,
Acting Commandant,
H.K.V. Corps.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1893.

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Hongkong, 27th October, 1893.

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PRACTICE from the Batteries will take place

as under, daily, from the 1st to 30th November, 1893, (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 8 A.M. and 5 P.M.:

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—100 per cent., prem., sales and sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £5,000 paid up.—40 per cent., dis., sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, 90 per cent., sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 B—2½ per cent., premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent., premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—1 per cent., premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$86 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$3 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 115 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$117 per share, ex. div., buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$192 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$26 per share, sales and buyers.
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—\$33 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—61 per cent., discount, sales and buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$37, buyers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—72 per cent., premium, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11, per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debenture—\$50.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
The Sharman Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
Punjon Mining Co.—\$5 per share, sales and sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sales and sellers.
The Himalayan Gold Mining Co., Limited—10 cents, per share, sales and buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$70 per share, sales and buyers.
The Jeliba Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$42 per share and buyers.
New Imuris Mining Co., Limited—nominal.
London, a d Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$10.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, sellers.
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$320 sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$115 sales and 100
Dakon, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sales and sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
The Kewloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$55 per share, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$38 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$60 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sales and buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/2
Bank Bills, on demand 2/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2
Credits at 4 month's sight 2/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/2
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/0
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/10
ON INDIA—
T. T. 180
On Demand 180
ON SHANGAI—
Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 30 days' sight 72

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. F. Beverley. Mr. A. B. Macdonald.
Mr. F. J. Bishop. Mr. & Mrs. C. P. March.
Majt. E. Barlow. Mr. J. McWilliams.
Mr. C. H. Best. Mr. F. Mitchell.
Mr. K. Burdett. Capt. A. May.
Mr. J. M. Cook. Mr. W. B. Macar.
Mrs. & Miss Douglas. Mr. A. W. Pearson.
Mrs. Gorrie. Mrs. & Miss Pearson.
Mr. J. V. Giron. Mr. & Mrs. R. C.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Hunt. Patterson.
Mr. J. Kinghorn. Mr. F. W. Phillips.
Mr. J. Kirkwood. Mr. F. von der Flord.
Mr. J. S. Leibster. Mrs. von der Flord.
Mr. J. H. Love. and two children.
Mr. R. Lyall. Mr. F. X. Shean.
Mr. MacLean. Mr. & Mrs. R. Thompson.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson. Mr. MacLean.
Mr. F. Deacon. Mr. Medhurst.
Mr. F. East. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. F. C. Fischling. Mr. H. W. Robinson.
Miss Glass. Miss G. Skeels.
Capt. and Mrs. Hunt. Mr. A. Findlay-Smith.
Mr. & Mrs. Koch. Mr. Sparrow.
Mr. V. Keed.
Mr. W. H. R. Luxley.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. G. & C. B. Balfour.)
Today. Yesterday.
Barometer—24.2. 24.1.
Barometer—1 p.m. 24.0.
Temperature—1 p.m. 71.
Thermometer—1 p.m. 71.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

27th October, 1893—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	N	E	S	W	Wind.	Sea
Wladivostok	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tsingtao	10.03	...	NWW	...	...	...
Nagasaki	10.03	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	10.03	...	N	...	...	...
Amoy	10.03	...	NE	...	...	...
Foochow	10.03	...	NE	...	...	...
Macau	10.03	...	NE	...	...	...
Swatow	10.03	...	NE	...	...	...
Amoy	10.03	...	NE	...	...	...
Macau	10.03	...	NE	...	...	...
Cape St. James	10.03	...	NE	...	...	...
28th October, 1893—At 10 a.m.						
STATION.	N	E	S	W	Wind.	Sea
Wladivostok	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tsingtao	10.10	...	NWW	...	...	...
Nagasaki	10.10	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	10.10	...	N	...	...	...
Amoy	10.10	...	NE	...	...	...
Foochow	10.10	...	NE	...	...	...
Macau	10.10	...	NE	...	...	...
Swatow	10.10	...	NE	...	...	...
Amoy	10.10	...	NE	...	...	...
Macau	10.10	...	NE	...	...	...
Cape St. James	10.10	...	NE	...	...	...

The British steamship *Strathaird* reports that she left New York on the 19th August, and Singapore on the 17th instant. Had strong monsoon from Singapore.

The German steamship *Nanyang* reports that she left Newchwang, and Chefoo on the 2nd instant. From Newchwang to Chefoo had light southerly winds. From Chefoo to port had fresh to strong north-easterly winds with fine clear weather.

The German steamship *Talis* reports that she left Dell on the 10th instant, and Singapore on the 20th. The first three days out had variable winds with heavy squalls and rain; thence to arrival in Hongkong had strong north-east monsoon and heavy sea.

The British steamship *Nawao* reports that she left Amoy on the 21st instant, and Singapore on the 26th, and Swatow on the 27th. Had strong north-east winds through-out with fine clear weather. In Foochow the steamship *Halton*. In Amoy the steamships *Cats*, *Soochow*, *Clan Grant*, and *Zuson*. In Swatow the steamship *Kong Beng*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Canton.—Per *Powah* to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 9 A.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Murex* on Monday, the 29th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Strathaird* on Monday, the 29th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Worang* on Monday, the 29th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Singapore and Mauritius.—Per *Domar* on Monday, the 30th instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per *Namoa* on Monday, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Townsville, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Catterthun* on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Swangiang* on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 3:30 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India and Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Saghalien* on Wednesday, the 1st Nov., at 11 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Orius*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 25th instant, and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mail, left San Francisco on Tuesday last for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, and may be expected here on the 8th proximo.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* left Victoria on the 4th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 17th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong, and may be expected here on the 8th proximo.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kuttiang*, from Calcutta and Straits, left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on the 8th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Aden* left Singapore on the 24th instant, and may be expected here on the 30th.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Saghalien* left Shanghai on the 28th instant at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 1st.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Stura*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

The D. D. R. steamer *Oceania*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 28th instant, and may be expected here on the 3rd proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

STRATHAIRD, British steamer, 1,454, J. H. Foulds, 28th Oct.—New York 19th August, and Singapore Oct. 17th—Petroleum and General—
Doddwell, Carilli & Co.

PEKIN, British steamer, 1,118, Raymond, 26th October—Amoy 26th October, General—
Malcomps & Co.

TAILER, German steamer, 82, J. Calender, 26th Oct.—Del 19th Oct., and Singapore 20th.

DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, George Anderson, 28th Oct.—Bangkok 17th Oct., and Koh-kai-chang 20th, General—Yeo Fa Hong.

GULF OF TARANTO, British steamer, 2,128, R. Hudson, 26th Oct.—New York 9th Sept., and Singapore 21st Oct., General—Shimmen & Co.

YAMA MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,148, T. Kasagi, 26th Oct.—Kuchinotou 22nd Oct., Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kisha.

WORANG, British steamer, 1,125, W. E. Sawyer, 29th October—Bangkok 17th Oct., Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ADOLPH, German bark, 67, E. Westergaard, 21st Aug.—Hamburg 22nd April, General—
Slemmons & Co.

BASUTO, German bark, 1,148, H. Eggers, 18th Oct.—Amoy 26th Oct., Sugar—Welder & Co.

CENTENNIAL, German ship, 1,223, B. J. Colcord, 6th Sept.—Singapore 23rd Oct., Coal—
Slemmons & Co.

GEORGE STERLING, American bark, 1,175, E. S. Murphy, 6th August—New York 12th April, Kerosene Oil—Captain.

JOHN CURRIE, American ship, 1,042, R. S. Lawrence, 1st Oct.—Shanghai 2nd Sept., Ballast—Order.

JOHN KELLEY, American ship, 1,055, O. E. Chapman, 1st Sept.—New York 1st May, Kerosene Oil—Master.

LUCY A. NICKEL, American bark, 1,130, C. M. Nichols, 3rd Aug.—Shanghai 2nd Sept., Kerosene Oil—Master.

MARTHA BOCKHARND, German ship, 774, Ed. Mischka, 11th Oct.—Philippines 21st May, Petroleum—Order.

NAM SHUN SING, Chinese ship, 424, Lok Li Tong, 3rd August—Seigao 24th August, Wood—Yong Kee & Co.

SOMALI, British steamship, 1,131, D. Morgan, 17th May—Singapore 21st March, Ballast—Order.

STANFIELD, British steamer, 1,120, Clark, 13th Oct.—Singapore 27th September, Timber—
China.

VELOCITY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 16th Oct.—Honolulu 31st August, General—
China.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Petrik* reports that she left Amoy on the 26th instant. Had fresh breeze soon and high seas throughout.

The British steamship *Draughtsman* reports that she left Bangkok on the 17th instant, and Kedah-chang on the 20th. Had fresh to strong monsoon throughout.

NOTES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.